

CLAIM OR CLAIMS

I claim that a magnetic coil surrounded by a circular hollow tube with four other coils on the outside of the tube equidistantly , all attached to a horizontal hub with axes vertical , with a bearing in the hub at the center of the central magnetic coil supporting a vertical support which is attached to the top and bottom of a metal sphere to facilitate the rotation of the sphere around the hub ; with a battery powered electric motor fixed to the hub with a vertical rotating shaft with a small cog wheel on the end of the shaft and driving a large cog wheel attached to the vertical support enables the electric motor to start the sphere rotating . When the sphere starts rotating around the magnetic coils , an electric charge builds up on the sphere , and increases the magnetic field further , so both magnetic field in the coils and electric charge on the sphere build up continuously. The increasing magnetic field and rotating electric charge on the sphere heats up rubidium gas in the circular hollow tube , which excites a phosphor layer on the inner wall of the tube to produce light which is slowed down while passing through the hot rubidium gas.

Because the wall of the tube is made of dense glass , with the top half of the tube having a coating of less dense glass over the dense glass , slowed light bounces around in a circle inside the hollow tube , with some slowed light reflected downwards vertically through the transparent part of the hub (which the tube rests on) and through the transparent part at the exhaust at the bottom of the sphere. The force of light is equal to the wattage of slowed light divided by the velocity of the slowed light. (Slowed light has more force than ordinary light). The slowed light also causes an Einstein time change over distance which accelerates the flying saucer , along with the force of light , to propel the flying

saucer vertically. Mirrors on hinges surrounding the transparent exhaust can deflect the light at an angle while the light exits the exhaust to provide horizontal propulsion. The slowed light in the circular tube causes an Einstein time change over distance radially , which increases the centrifugal force of the rotating sphere and makes the sphere rotate faster, which provides more energy than needed to produce the slowed light via the previous mentioned process. The excess mechanical energy of the rotating sphere drives the electric motor so it can work as a generator to charge the battery. At the top of the metal sphere , there are four supports at a seventy degree angle to the vertical support , sloping upwards, with one end attached to the sphere , and the other end attached to the vertical support. At the bottom of the sphere , there are four supports (spaced equidistantly) sloping downwards at a seventy degree angle to the vertical support with one end attached to the vertical support , and the other end attached to the sphere. The supports at the bottom are hollow with the landing gear extending out or retracting into the supports telescopically. An electric motor is attached to a support which slides along a groove lengthwise in the hollow support which stops it from rotating while the motor rotates a hollow screw which advances lengthwise out of the hollow support. Another electric motor is attached to a support which slides along a groove lengthwise in the hollow screw which stops it from rotating while the motor rotates a screw which advances lengthwise out of the hollow screw. Both screws are threaded on the outside like a bolt. On the end of the screw in the telescopic assembly is a castor wheel which is attached to a support with the castor wheel having the ability to roll along in any direction throughout 360 degrees. When both electric motors in the landing gear rotate in the reverse direction , both screws retract telescopically while rotating with a screw action.